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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

The SCOTS PEDLAR. *An authentic Anecdote.*

A SHORT time ſince Sawney Fraſier, a native of the northern part of this iſland, who, by vending of linen which he carried around the country on his back, had acquired a ſum of one hundred pieces of gold, reſolving to extend his buſineſs by the addition of other wares, ſet out for London, in order to purchaſe them to the beſt advantage.

When he had arrived within a few miles of the end of his journey, he was obliged to take ſhelter in an houſe of entertainment, which ſtood in the lonely part of the road, from a violent ſtorm of wind and rain; where he had not been long before he was joined by two horſemen of genteel appearance, who ſtopped on the ſame account.

As he was in poſſeſſion of the fire-ſide, they were under a neceſſity of joining company with him, in order to dry themſelves, which otherwiſe the meanneſs of his appearance would probably have prevented their doing.

The new companions had not ſat long together before the cheerfulneſs of his temper, and ſomething uncommonly droll in his converſation, made the others invite him to ſup with them at their expenſe, where they entertained him ſo generouſly, that, forgetting his national prudence, he could not forbear ſhewing his treaſure as a proof of his not being unworthy the honour they had done him.

The ſtorm having obliged them to remain there all night, they departed together next morning, when, as a further mark of their regard, they kept company with him, though he travelled on foot, till they came into a ſolitary part of the road; when one of them, putting a piſtol to his breaſt, took from him the bag which contained the earnings of his life, leaving him only a ſingle piece of gold, which by good fortune he had happened to have looſe in his pocket.

His diſtreſs at ſuch a loſs may be eaſily conceived. However, he ſunk not under it. A thought inſtantly occurred to him how it might be retrieved; which he loſt not a moment to put in execution.

He had obſerved that the maſter of the houſe, where he had met theſe two plunderers, ſeemed to be perfectly acquainted with them. He returned therefore thither directly, and feigned to have been taken ſuddenly ill on the road with a diſorder in his bowels; called for ſome wine, which he had heated, and rendered ſtill ſtronger with ſpice; all the time he was drinking which he did nothing but pray for his late companions, who he ſaid had not only adviſed him to take it, but alſo been ſo generous as to give him a piece of gold which he produced to pay for it; and then, ſeeming to be much relieved, he lamented moſt heavily his not knowing where to return thanks to his benefactors, which he ſaid the violence of his pain had made him forget to inquire.

The maſter of the houſe, to whom his gueſts had not mentioned the man's having money, that he might not expect to ſhare it with them, never ſuſpecting the truth of his ſtory, informed him, without ſcruple, who they were, and where they lived.

This was directly what he had ſchemed for. He crawled away till he was out of ſight from the houſe, in order to keep up the deceit; when he made all the haſte he could to town, and, inquiring for his ſpoilers, had the ſatisfaction to hear they were people in trade, and of good repute for their wealth. The next morning, therefore, as ſoon as he thought they were ſtirring, he went to the houſe of one of them, whom he found in the room where his merchandiſe was expoſed to ſale. The merchant inſtantly knew him; but, imagining he came on ſome other buſineſs, for he did not think it poſſible that he could have traced him, or even that he could know him in his altered appearance, aſked him in the uſual way, "what he wanted?"

"I want to ſpeak a word with ye in private, Sir," he anſwered, getting between him and the door; and then, on the merchant's affecting ſurpriſe: "In gude troth, Sir," he continued, "I think it is ſomewhat ſtrange that ye ſhud na ken Sawney who ſupped with ye the neeght before the lauſt, after awe the keendneſs ye ſhewed to him!" Then, lowering his voice ſo as not to be overheard by the people preſent, he told him, with a determined accent, that, "if he did not inſtantly return him his money, he would apply to a Magiſtrate for redreſs."

This was a demand which admitted not of diſpute. The money was paid him, with a handſome gratuity for having lent it, and his receipt taken to that effect; after which he went directly to the other, upon whom he made a like demand with equal ſucceſs.

MAXIMS FOR PRINCES.

A PEOPLE may forſake their King, and ſtill continue a people; but if a King loſes his people, he is no more a King.——If a King ſuffers his paſſions to get the aſcendant of his reaſon, he is like a ſhip without a rudder or pilot, and is as much expoſed to his Miniſters as a veſſel to the winds.——The King who ſets up his will againſt the laws of the land wages war with his beſt friends.——If Kings would conſider how liable they are to be miſled by their Miniſters, they would be more circumſpect in the choice of them than they generally are.—— When the King changes his Miniſters, and not his meaſures, he is like a ſot, who only changes his liquors, and not his manner of living.——The King who confides in a Miniſter that has once deceived him is like a dupe in the hands of ſharpers.——A King ſhould never truſt a man who is diſhoneſt or profuſe in his own affairs; ſuch a perſon is not likely to be juſt or frugal in the management of public money.——A Prince may be well aſſured that he, who is incapable of conducting his own private affairs, is not capable of being at the helm of government.——A wiſe King will never confer his favours on his courtiers in ſuch a manner as to loſe the favour of his ſubjects; nor will he protect a villain at the hazard of loſing the hearts of all honeſt men.——The King who wakes for his people's good ſleeps in ſecurity without a guard.

The ASSYRIAN PRACTICE *of* MARRIAGE.

THE Aſſyrians had one practice with regard to marriage worthy of our attention. This practice, however, had its foundation in that cuſtom which prevailed very early, and very univerſally, of the huſband's purchaſing, as it were, his wife. Every year they aſſembled in one place all the young girls who were marriageable. The public crier put them up to ſale one after another. The rich paid a high price for thoſe whoſe figure ſeemed to them the moſt agreeable. The money which was received for theſe was beſtowed as a portion with the more homely, whom nobody would have fancied. After they had diſpoſed of the moſt beautiful, the crier preſented thoſe who were leſs attracting, and aſked if any would accept of ſuch a perſon with ſuch a ſum. The ſale proceeded by coming lower and lower, and ſhe was at laſt allotted to him who was willing to accept of her with the ſmalleſt portion. In this manner all the young women were provided with huſbands. This very politic and ingenious method of facilitating and promoting marriages was alſo practiſed by ſeveral other nations.

Beſides, they were not permitted to carry off the perſons they had purchaſed till they had given ſufficient ſecurity that they would marry them. If at any time it happened that the parties could not agree, the man was obliged to refund the money he had received. It was likewiſe very expreſsly forbidden to uſe women ill, or to carry them into any foreign country. Herodotus tells us, that this wiſe inſtitution was aboliſhed towards the end of the Aſſyrian monarchy.

PRESENT STATE OF ALGIERS.

THE curioſity of the public being at preſent engaged by the Spaniſh armament being defeated in their late attempt againſt Algiers, we are favoured with a conciſe account of it, drawn from good authorities.

Situation, Climate, and Extent.——The greateſt length of this kingdom is 460 miles, and from 150 to 240 in breadth; it is ſituated between N. latitude 36 and 44. The climate is one of the fineſt in the world; it is in moſt parts ſo moderate that they enjoy a conſtant verdure, the leaves of the trees being neither parched by the ſummer's heat, nor nipped with the coldneſs of the winter; they begin to bud in February, in April the fruit appears in its full bigneſs, and is commonly full ripe in May; the grapes are fit to gather in June, and their other fruits in Auguſt.

Agriculture, and Products of the Soil.——The inhabitants of this kingdom are in general negligent of agriculture; beſides which, ſome parts are exceſſively dry, hot, and barren, and on that account lie uncultivated. Other diſtricts, eſpecially the mountainous parts of Tennez, Bujeyah, and Algiers, are fertile in corn and other grain, and variety of fruits; and others afford plenty of excellent paſturage, eſpecially the northern coaſts of Tremecen, whilſt the ſouthern ſide, and thoſe parts at a diſtance from the coaſts, are wild and barren.

Manufactures and Commerce.——Chriſtians, Jews, either natives or foreigners, Arabians or Moors, are ſuffered to exerciſe a fair commerce, both by ſea and land; together with the other trades and manufactures in ſilk, cotton, wool, leather, and other commodities; but theſe are moſtly carried on by Andaluſian, Granadan, and other Spaniards ſettled in that kingdom, eſpecially about the metropolis of it. Carpets are another manufacture of this country, though much inferior to thoſe of Turky, both in beauty and fineneſs; but, being both cheaper and ſofter, are preferred by the people to lie upon. There are alſo at Algiers looms for velvets, taffetas, and other wrought ſilks; and a coarſe ſort of linen is likewiſe made in moſt parts of the kingdom, of which Swſa produces the fineſt. Moſt of thoſe manufactures are conſumed at home, and ſome of them, eſpecially ſilk and linen, are ſo inconſiderable that they are obliged to ſupply the deficiency of them from the Levant and Europe. Theſe parts of Barbary ſend very few of their commodities, or product, into foreign markets; oil, wax, hides, pulſe, and corn, being but barely ſufficient to ſupply the country; though, before the loſs of Oran, the merchants have been known to ſhip off from one or other of the Barbary ports to the amount of 7 or 8000 tons of corn. The conſumption of oil, though here in great abundance, is likewiſe ſo conſiderable in this kingdom, that it is ſeldom permitted to be ſhipped off for Europe. The other exports conſiſt chiefly of oſtrich feathers, wax, hides, wool, copper, rags, ſilk ſaſhes, embroidered handkerchiefs, ſlates, and Chriſtian ſlaves.

The imports, whether by way of merchandiſe or prizes, conſiſt chiefly in gold and ſilver ſtuffs, damaſks, cloths, ſpices, tin, iron, plated braſs, lead, quickſilver, cordage, ſail-cloths, bullets, linen, cochineal, tartar, allum, rice, ſugar, ſoap, cotton raw and ſpun, copperas, alloes, brazil and logwood, vermillion, arſenic, gum, lack, ſulphur, opium, aniſe, cummin-ſeed, maſtic, ſarſaparilla, aſpic, frankincenſe, galls, honey, paper, old and new cards, combs, dried fruits, and variety of woollen ſtuff.

Revenue and Forces.——The Dey of Algiers pays no other revenue to the Porte than that of a certain number of fine boys or youths, and ſome other preſents which are ſent yearly. His own income is variouſly computed, and in all likelihood riſes and falls according to the opportunities he has of fleecing and oppreſſing his natives and ſtrangers; and this may be the reaſon why ſome made it heretofore amount to no more than 40,000 ducats, while others raiſe it to 400,000, and others to 600,000. Dr. Shaw has ſince computed the tax of the whole kingdom to bring no more into the treaſury than 300,000 dollars, but ſuppoſes that the eighth part of the prizes, the effects of thoſe perſons that die without children, joined to the yearly contributions raiſed in the government, preſents from foreigners, fines and oppreſſions, may bring about as much more.

The Jeniſſaries, the chief forces, have engroſſed all the power into their own hands, and are therefore at home moſt formidable of the forces. Beſides theſe, the Government entertains a number of others, moſtly Moors, who attend the three grand Baſhaws; theſe amount only to 2000. Their navy conſiſts commonly of at leaſt twenty ſhips, one only of which belongs to the government, and is aſſigned to the Admiral.

It may appear ſurpriſing, that in a country where there is ſcarce any timber, no maſts, ſails, cordage, anchors, pitch, and other neceſſaries, ſo great a number of ſhips can be maintained at ſo little trouble or coſt, as ſupplies from their captures: But beſides theſe, our Engliſh Conſul, who is it ſeems the only merchant of our nation here, and carries on a more conſiderable trade than any other perſon, furniſhes them with powder, balls, bombs, fire-arms, anchors, cordage, and all other naval ſtores; and takes in return corn and oil for the ſervice of the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, no nation being allowed to carry corn out of Algiers but our own. In 1724 they had the following ſhips: 1 of 52 guns, 1 of 50, 1 of 40, 3 of 44, 2 of 38, 4 of 32, 1 of 26, 2 of 22, 2 of 16, 3 of 14, 1 of 12, and 2 of 10 guns. But this force is much declined: If we except their row-boats and brigantines, they had in 1732 only ſix capital ſhips of the line from 36 to 50 guns, and at the ſame time had not half the number of brave and experienced Captains.

Conſtitution.——This kingdom, from the avarice and tyranny of the Baſhaws ſet over them by the Porte, under whoſe protection they had been ſo long, became little more than a mere military republic, to whom the Grand Seignior allowed the privilege of chooſing their own Deys, who are ſince become abſolute: But being elected by ſoldiery, very few have ended their days by a natural death, for every bold, ſeditious, and aſpiring ſoldier aims at the ſovereignty, which has been gained by the meaneſt of that body.

Population and General State.——A kingdom governed by an inſolent and rapacious ſoldiery, and ſubſiſting by piracy, cannot be ſuppoſed to be either populous or flouriſhing; it is neither, though the number of people is greater than their happineſs. The government is deſpotiſm and anarchy by turns; nor is there a force in the country to repel a vigorous attack.

SKETCH *of the* CHARACTER *of her Majeſty* MATILDA, *late Queen of* DENMARK.

THE characters of Princes are for many reaſons commonly drawn far above their deſerts; and the reports that are made from diſtant places ſwell their virtues ſtill more; which, contrary to the nature of viſible objects, generally dwindle as we approach towards them, and as often ſhrink to nothing, when we have an opportunity of coming near enough for an impartial examination. Whereas here we meet with the reverſe; for the virtues of this unfortunate Princeſs were many of them concealed with as much art as if they had been her reproach. She had a ready and quick apprehenſion, a lively and ſtrong imagination, with a large compaſs of thought. She excelled in an uncommon turn for converſation aſſiſted by a natural vivacity, and very peculiar talents for mirth and humour. She loved a repartee, was happy in making one herſelf, and bearing it from others. And, as this talent was rendered not only inoffenſive, but amiable by the greateſt goodnature and chearfulneſs of diſpoſition, ſhe was the life of every company, and the delight of all that had the honour to approach her. And, though it generally requires much care and reſolution to govern any extraordinary degree of life and ſpirit, ſhe had no pains of that ſort to overcome, having been bleſſed with a natural ſerenity and calmneſs of mind that was inexpreſſible, and is hardly ever accompanied with ſuch an uncommon ſhare of vivacity; but in her it had ſo much the aſcendant, that it was invariably the ſame, and conſtantly remained with her through the whole courſe of her misfortunes. So that ſhe had reaſon to expreſs her thankfulneſs to God, as ſhe often did, that he had given her a temper which enabled her to ſupport herſelf under the load of injuries ſhe ſuſtained. This is a diſpoſition of mind more immediately uſeful to Princes, not only on their own account, but as it contributes to the eaſe and happineſs of all in their ſervice.

Her gentleneſs of nature ſhewed itſelf in every inſtance both in public and private, and inclined her to ſtudy all the ways of making herſelf agreeable, and of ſuiting her diſcourſe to the perſons with whom ſhe converſed. But, though her general manner of receiving company in public was very obliging and gracious, ſhe knew how to diſtinguiſh perſons of real merit, and had an effectual way of making thoſe, for whom ſhe had any particular regard, fully ſenſible of the diſtinction ſhe made. The ſame ſoftneſs of behaviour and the ſame command of herſelf, that appeared in the drawing-room, went along with her into her private apartments, and delighted every one that was about her down to her meaneſt attendant.

Her generocity was extended in the moſt impartial manner to perſons of different ſects and parties; but her principal regards were paid to ſuch as were in the greateſt diſtreſs, to thoſe who were under a diſability of receiving a maintenance from the public; as well as to the widows and children of Clergymen or Officers, whoſe families by their deaths were reduced at once from a ſtate of plenty to a want of the common neceſſaries of life.

In theſe acts of benevolence ſhe avoided all appearance of ſhew and oſtentation ſo much, that many perſons who ſubſiſted by her bounty were wholly ignorant of their benefactor. She converſed in private with perſons of all the different turns of genius in the

whole compaſs of arts and ſciences; and, with a few whom ſhe honoured with a more particular regard, ſhe entered into all the freedoms of private and familiar life; and ſhewed that ſhe could let herſelf down from her dignity, as if ſhe had never poſſeſſed it; and could reſume it again, as if ſhe had never parted with it.

It was this affability, however, that enabled her enemies to ruin her. Perfectly innocent, and even virtuous in her conduct, her levity and good humour threw her off her guard, and made her leſs circumſpect than her ſituation required. She conformed with difficulty to the ſtrict ceremonial which was obſerved at the Court of Copenhagen; a vanity, inſeparable from the youthful part of the female ſex, made her pleaſed to ſee the influence of her beauty on all around her, and ſhe indulged herſelf in an eaſy familiarity with perſons who were more remarkable for their knowledge and abilities than the greatneſs of their rank. Wicked inſtruments were planted by her unrelenting enemy, the Queen Dowager, who put a malignant interpretation on all the harmleſs liberties taken by this amiable Princeſs; and paying no regard either to truth or humanity in the calumnies which they ſuggeſted, inſinuated the moſt cruel ſuſpicions into the King's ear, and took the moſt criminal methods to deſtroy her character with the public.

To theſe infernal machinations the amiable Matilda fell a ſacrifice, in the bloom of youth and beauty and the zenith of power. After her retirement to Zell, ſhe was often heard to wiſh for death, which the innocence of her life, as well as the misfortunes to which ſhe had been expoſed, rendered a moſt welcome gueſt; and her laſt moments paſſed in imploring forgiveneſs for her enemies, and recommending her children, for whoſe ſafety ſhe was exceedingly apprehenſive, to the protection of the Almighty.

HAMBURGH, *July* 28.

WE are juſt informed, that the Court of Sweden have at laſt deſerted their beſt friends the French, and found it more intereſting to be in alliance with their neighbours. A treaty has juſt been finiſhed between the Courts of Berlin, Stockholm, and Peterſburg, which is ſaid to have been contrived by the Engliſh Miniſtry, and which was the cauſe of ſo many couriers paſſing between theſe Courts. It is alſo ſaid, that Count Lowenhapt has been deſpatched from the King of Sweden to Moſcow.

PARIS, *July* 28. By letters from Marſeilles we learn, that a Swediſh man of war is arrived at Tangiers with ſeveral rich preſents, and a great quantity of money, for the Emperor of Morocco, with which he was ſo well pleaſed that he has declared war for three years againſt their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 3.

LORD Cahier has offered Adminiſtration to raiſe 3000 Iriſh Roman Catholics to ſupport their plan againſt the Americans. Tranſports are gone to take them over to General Carleton at Quebec. The Papiſt nobility in Ireland have alſo offered to raiſe 2000 Roman Catholics.

Col. Darby is to command General Monckton's regiment, which is ordered to America; the General having refuſed to go to America.

General Fraſer has informed Government that he will raiſe a regiment, which will be ready to embark for America by the firſt of September next, provided the General is allowed to name the officers.

Orders are gone over to take up the Colonels Lee and Gates of Virginia. The latter ſerved under the brave Generals Wolfe and Monckton in the laſt war.

As every *rebel*, who is taken priſoner, has incurred the pain of death by the law-martial, it is ſaid that Government will charter ſeveral tranſports, after their arrival at Boſton, to carry the culprits to the Eaſt Indies, for the Company's ſervice; as it is the intention of Government only to puniſh the ringleaders and commanders *capitally*, and to ſuffer the inferior *rebels* to redeem their lives by entering into the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. This tranſlation will only render them more uſeful ſubjects than in their native country.

A correſpondent ſays, that the adviſing the importation of foreign troops (on any pretence whatever) into any part of the Britiſh empire, is high treaſon to the conſtitution.

The following anecdote of the young Marquis of Granby is ſaid to be a fact, and has been the ſubject of much converſation at many genteel tables laſt week, and which created him many encomiums:—Being at Court, a few days ago, the King, after retiring and converſing with him ſome time, ſaid, "I am now convinced that your brave father is dead; had he been living he would have effectually chaſtiſed my rebellious ſubjects in America before this time." To which it is ſaid, the Marquis made the following reply: "Sire, I am afraid my father would have objected to an American expedition; he never was ambitious of ſhewing his bravery, but againſt the enemies of Engliſhmen."

Auguſt 4. Upon the next attack at Boſton, General Clinton is to have the chief command, and under him Lord Percy; the conſideration of which gives great apprehenſions to the latter's illuſtrious family.

Auguſt 5. The enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament is like to be a warm one. The payment of 60,000l. civil liſt debts, and the addition of 30,000l. a year to that revenue, will come with a fine grace from a Miniſter whoſe meaſures will leſſen the ſinking fund 100,000l. a year, at a time that the nation is actually engaged in an unſucceſsful American war, on the eve of a Spaniſh and French war, and bullied by Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Sweden. But matters will go on very ſmoothly; poſts, places, jobs, and contracts, will be ſo perſuaſively eloquent, that the intereſts of Great Britain may take care of themſelves.

There cannot be a greater proof of the effect of miniſterial power, by means of corruption, than the ſilence of Junius, and the author of the heroic epiſtle and poſtſcript, during the preſent abominable ſyſtem of American meaſures. Junius to be ſo loud on the paltry follies of a Grafton, and ſo ſilent while his country is hurling to headlong ruin, has a diſmal appearance. What are Mr. Hine's patent, and the buſineſs of Balf and Macquirk, compared to the deſtruction coming upon us at preſent?

A correſpondent ſays, that one of the General officers in Boſton, in a letter to his brother in London, remarks that our men are much better ſoldiers than the provincials, but that their Commander in Chief is a much better ſoldier than ours.

It is certain that three thouſand perſons in the hail-making buſineſs are out of employment, and two thouſand more are ſoon expected to be in the ſame condition; entirely owing to our unhappy differences with America.

Auguſt 8. The idea of arming the Papiſts of Ireland, to defend that country from a foreign enemy, is of a piece with that wretched and diſjointed policy, which has hitherto marked the preſent adminiſtration. The proportion of Papiſts to Proteſtants in Ireland, is computed as nine to one. This ſuperiority in number, added to the confirmed rancour and religious animoſity ſubſiſting between the two parties, have ever made the legiſlature of that country cautious of even truſting them with arms for the defence of their houſes. How prepoſterous and unconſtitutional then muſt an act, embodying them as guardians of the ſtate, be! particularly at a period, when the country is drained of all reſiſtance, the mother country embroiled in a civil war, and two old allies of the Iriſh Papiſts (France and Spain) ready to burſt upon our heads the very moment they find a proper opportunity.

Auguſt 10. An expreſs has within theſe few days been received from Admiral Gayton, commander in chief on the Jamaica ſtation, deſiring his recal, or an immediate reinforcement of ſome ſhips of the line, as the Spaniards ſhew ſigns of committing hoſtilities; in conſequence of which, orders have been ſent to Portſmouth and Plymouth, to fit out ſeveral men of war as faſt as poſſible.

A letter from an officer who was wounded at the late engagement at Boſton, ſays, that when the troops were very near the trenches, the rebels called out to Col. Abercrombie, who was among the firſt of the troops, "Abercrombie, we won't miſs you." However, the Colonel got into the trenches unhurt, and was run through the body. When he was dying, he told the officers about him, that if they took Gen. Putnam priſoner, not to hang him, as he was a brave fellow. Every one of the provincials who were in the trenches when the troops entered were put to the ſword.

By a ſhip juſt arrived at Greenock, there are letters from Boſton, dated June 27. Nothing new had then happened, and both armies were intrenched as formerly mentioned. A deſerter came to the camp at Boſton, who informed General Gage, that the provincials were at a great loſs for want of powder and ammunition, and that about 700 of them were killed in the action of June 17.

By the above ſhip a great number of Ladies are arrived from Boſton. The letters mention, that the light horſe were ordered to go and purſue the provincials; but unluckily the Glaſgow man of war run aſhore at the only place where they could be landed. If the cavalry had landed in time, as was intended, in all probability, the greateſt part of the provincials engaged would have been cut off.

The public may be aſſured, that there are orders to fit up a frigate of 28 guns at Woolwich with all practicable ſpeed, the officers cabins are upon the quarter-deck, or in the gun room, the great or Captain's cabin is lined with crimſon baize; ſhe is otherwiſe prepared and decorated with every thing commodious and proper for her intended deſtination, which is *Virginia*, where ſhe is to accommodate the Governor, Lord Dunmore and enable him to receive deputations from the Council and Burgeſſes of that province, when aſſembled, with greater conveniency; ſhe may alſo ſerve to receive delegations from the Caghnawaga Indians, to induce them to take up the hatchet, and boil the war kettle.——What a deep buſineſs! What ſecrecy! What deſpatch is neceſſary! Who can wonder at the many councils lately held!

Extract of a letter from NEW JERSEY, *June* 11.

"A ſhip, bearing ſtrange colours, in which was a black eagle, ſtood in this harbour; ſhe ſaid ſhe came from a place we never heard of, I think it was Ebden in Frieſland. The committee immediately ſent ſome of their number on board to examine; they found ſhe was loaded with arms, braſs cannon, ammunition, linen, coarſe woollen goods, and other merchandiſe. She landed about twenty Gentlemen, and officers, moſt Engliſh, ſome Danes, and a few Germans. They ſaid they fled from tyranny, to ſupport liberty in America, and to acquire ſettlements which they would defend with the peril of their lives, and ſpend their beſt blood in the cauſe of America. They had leave to have a free market; their goods ſold in a hurry, and the ſhip is gone to ſea again. The people landed bought horſes, formed troops, and are gone to join the army beſieging Gage. They expected ſeven more ſhips from two towns, full of ſoldiers and adventurers."

By letters from Hanover, advice is received of the following troops being ordered to be in readineſs for embarkation on the 1ſt day of September, viz. the regiments of Delamotte, Hardenburg, Reden, for Gibraltar; ditto, Godacker and Prince Ernſt, for Port Mahon; the three firſt to be commanded by Col. Delamotte, the other two by Col. Sidow. Each company is to be augmented by twenty men, which are to be draughted from the other regiments.

COPY *of an* ADDRESS *generally agreed to by the privates of upwards of thirty companies belonging to the city and diſtricts of* PHILADELPHIA, *and preſented to their officers by the General Committee of the privates of ſaid Companies, being in conſequence of an application from the officers to know their reaſons for refuſing to ſign the military articles delivered out by the Committee of Safety, which addreſs was preſented by the officers on the 27th of September, to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly.*

GENTLEMEN,

AT this time of difficulty and danger, when our privileges are attacked by a powerful enemy, and the beſt blood on the continent is daily ſpilling in their defence, we deem any attempt to weaken and deſtroy the principles on which we have aſſociated, to be ſubverſive of our liberties, and unbecoming any well-wiſher to America, and are determined to the utmoſt of our power to oppoſe it. We therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that the objections we make to ſigning the rules of the Committee of Safety proceed from no ſuch principle, but from a ſincere deſire to promote and encourage the aſſociation.

We conceive it to be contrary to the true end and intention of legiſlation, for any body of men, claiming legiſlative authority, to make laws which ſhall, under heavy penalties, oblige one part of the community to the performance of duties of the utmoſt difficulty and danger, while it exempts another part of the ſaid community from the performance of them, though the party exempted is to reap equal advantages by the performance with thoſe who are obliged to perform them; this principle, we conceive, is deſtructive of the end and deſign of civil ſociety.

For we have been taught to believe, that in a free ſtate no man is above the laws, but that even the Kings of free countries are as much under the dominion of the laws as the meaneſt of their ſubjects. And the true diſtinction between liberty and deſpotiſm conſiſts in this, that in a free ſtate every member thereof is ſubject to every law of the land, but in deſpotic ſtates one part is bound whilſt the other is free, and by this means the party bound is always conſidered as ſlaves to the party which is free.

We conclude, therefore, that the law which equally binds every member of the community, be it ever ſo ſevere, has its origin in freedom, and may ſafely be ſubmitted to by freemen, but the law which bears hard upon, or binds one part of the community to the performance of difficult and dangerous ſervices, while it exempts another part, though both are to be equally benefited by ſaid ſervices, has its origin in deſpotiſm, and ought never to be ſubmitted to by freemen.

This being premiſed, we proceed to lay before you our objections againſt the preſent articles drawn up by the Committee of Safety.

1ſt. Becauſe as the Continental Congreſs has recommended that a general aſſociation of all able bodied effective men, between ſixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, ſhould take place, ſo we judge it very imprudent to ſign any military laws until that meaſure is come into. And we cannot help hinting, that the attempting to have ſuch laws ſigned before the other takes place, looks as if there was a deſign to make the preſent aſſociators a kind of regular army of defence for the whole province, as the Gentlemen who made the rules ſeem to claim to themſelves the right of calling out any or all of the preſent aſſociators, and of putting them on pay, which, if once ſubmitted to, the rules will enable them to keep us in that condition as long as they pleaſe, or ſubject us to martial-law in caſe of refuſal. This we apprehend has a direct tendency to prevent a general aſſociation, as the preſent aſſociators, if the rules are once ſigned, muſt march forth, and as long as they can ſtand, defend the whole province. Let a general aſſociation take place according to the reſolve of the Continental Congreſs, and then we pledge ourſelves, that we will ſhew a ſufficient degree of readineſs to join our brethren in every meaſure neceſſary for repelling every hoſtile invader, and eſtabliſhing our meſtimable privileges on the moſt laſting foundation.

2d. Becauſe we look upon ſtanding armies as dangerous to the liberties of mankind, we refuſe to ſubſcribe any laws which may put it hereafter in the power of any number of men to make uſe of us as ſuch. Nevertheleſs, though we have expreſſed our diſlike of ſtanding armies, and are unwilling to put the province to any needleſs expenſe, yet as the preſent ſtoppage of trade will neceſſarily throw many poor people out of bread, and as we are bound in duty and humanity to provide for ſuch, we ſhould think the moſt decent and uſeful way of doing it would be to enliſt ſuch on pay for ſix months as will voluntarily offer, at the end of which they may be retained or diſcharged, as the ſtate of our affairs may make it expedient, provided the perſons, ſo enliſted and continued, have the liberty at the end of each year to renew their enliſtment, or demand their diſcharge, which ſhall be granted, unleſs they at that time are commanded, or have notice to hold themſelves in readineſs, to march againſt a common enemy.

3d. Becauſe we know of no right which our Aſſembly has to inveſt any body of men with legiſlative authority, this being an unalienable eſſential right belonging to the whole body of the freemen of which the ſociety is conſtituted. We therefore conceive it to be a new and unheard of exertion of power, inconſiſtent with the truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents, and erecting a dangerous precedent if ſubmitted to, as the body thus inveſted is not ſubject to the controul of, or liable to be called to account by the people.

4th. Becauſe, if on any emergency we ſhould permit our repreſentatives to exerciſe ſuch power while confined to their own body, yet we conceive that they have no right to inveſt any one not of their body with ſuch a truſt, unleſs by the expreſs direction of the freemen at large.

5th. Becauſe no repreſentative body has a right to make, nor will we ever ſubmit to, the operation of any military law made by our Aſſembly, but ſuch as equally extends to every inhabitant of the whole province, except on the following CONDITIONS, viz.

"If at any time an exemption from the operation of any law be judged proper and neceſſary, let the terms of exemption be fairly and fully expreſſed, let the mulct or fines, if any there be, be proportioned to each man's property, and then let every man have the liberty to ſubmit to the law, or by paying according to the terms of exemption to be free of its operation."

Thus far we apprehend the partiality of the articles hath conſtrained us to object, and we ſhould moſt certainly be wanting to ourſelves, and to the rights of mankind in general, if we did not with honeſty, freedom, and ſincerity, exhibit our inmoſt ſentiments to the preſent legiſlators of Pennſylvania, men who, we truſt, will ever rejoice to hear the voice of their conſtituents.

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 12.

LAST Tueſday one of our privateers from Beverly, having been on a cruize in the bay, was followed on her return into port, by the Nautilus man of war. The privateer run aground in a cove a little without Beverly harbour, where the people ſpeedily aſſembled, ſtripped her, and carried her guns, &c. a ſhore. The man of war was ſoon within gun ſhot, when ſhe alſo got aground; ſhe however let go an anchor, and bringing her broadſide to bear, began to fire upon the privateer. The people of Salem and Beverly ſoon returned the compliment from a number of cannon on ſhore, keeping up a warm and well directed fire on the man of war for two or three hours, and it is ſuppoſed did her conſiderable damage, and probably killed and wounded ſome of her men; but before they could board her, which they were preparing to do, the tide aroſe about eight o'clock in the evening, when ſhe cut her cable, and got off. Some of her ſhot ſtruck one or two buildings in Beverly; but no lives were loſt on our ſide, and the privateer damaged very little, if any.

WATERTOWN, *October* 9. General Howe, ſince he took the command of the butchering army, in order to ſhow his ſkill in the art militaire, on Friday laſt began a ſmart cannonade, when ninety-three ſhot were fired from the ſeveral batteries at Boſton on the army at Roxbury, without doing any other damage than wounding one man in the arm, and killing two cows.

NEWPORT, *Oct.* 9. By the motions of ſome of the men of war and tranſports, in this harbour, laſt Monday, it was ſuſpected they intended to take off live ſtock from the farms on the ſouth part of this Iſland, called Brenton's Neck, the enſuing night; whereupon a number of perſons went down in the evening and brought off about 1000 ſheep and between 40 and 50 head of horned cattle from ſeveral farms; But there ſtill remained a conſiderable number of cattle, ſheep and hogs, on two farms belonging to Jahleel and Benjamen Brenton, great part of which it is ſuppoſed were by them there collected for and ſold to the men of war, to be ſent to Boſton, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupplying our inveterate enemies.—The next day the ſhips took off from ſaid Brenton's farms, about 35 head of cattle and 150 ſheep; on Wedneſday they took 5 or 6 more cattle. There being ſtill left on the farms of James, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton's between 60 and 70 head of cattle. On Wedneſday, and Thurſday morning, about 300 minute-men arrived here from the county of Providence, Tiverton and Little Compton, under the command of Colonels Eſeck Hopkins and William Richmond, Eſqrs; and as ſoon as they had refreſhed themſelves, they marched into the Neck, and brought off 66 horned cattle, ſome ſheep, hogs, and poultry, the ſhips the ſame time lying within gun ſhot, and diſcharged ſeveral cannon at them, but with out any effect.

This town having been threatened to be fired on from the men of war, on account of the armed force which made its appearance here, a great many of the inhabitants moved part of all their effects out; and many left the town. The carts, chaiſes, riding chairs, and trucks, were ſo numerous that the ſtreets and roads were almoſt blocked up with them, Thurſday and Friday being rainy and muddy, the poor women and children were much expoſed in looking out for ſome place of ſafety; the people continued moving out very faſt all Saturday and yeſterday, with their effects.

Saturday afternoon the ſhips Roſe, Glaſgow, and Swan, a brig with 6 guns, and one or two ſmall bomb-mortars, three or four tenders, two tranſports, and ſeveral wood-veſſels, &c. making in all fifteen ſail, weighed anchor and went up the river, entered the harbour of Briſtol, and demanded three hundred ſheep, which not being complied with, between 8 and 9 o'clock they began a heavy fire on the town, and continued it upwards of an hour; in which time a number of ſhot went through the houſes of William Bradford, Eſq; Capt. Ingraham, damaged the church a little, and ſeveral ſhops, ſtables, &c. The women and children, in great diſtreſs (dark and rainy as it was) were obliged to leave their habitations, and ſeek ſhelter in the adjacent country. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a committee was appointed to go on board, who ſettled the matter by giving or ſelling 40 ſheep. In the ſmall defenceleſs town of Briſtol, were near 100 perſons very ſick, and dead, at the time of this firing, and we are aſſured, two ſick perſons actually died of the fright.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 13.

CAPTAIN Robinſon, of the ſhip Nancy and Sukey (who arrived in this port laſt Wedneſday) left London the 10th, the Downs the 14th, and Falmouth the 25th of Auguſt: He parted company with the Lizard frigat of 28 guns, Captain John Inglis, on the 22d of Auguſt, at Torbay. The Lizard was ordered for Quebec, and had under her convoy a brigantine, Capt.

Brown, who informed Capt. Robinſon, that he had on board 6000 ſtand of ſmall arms, ſeveral braſs cannon, and a large quantity of gunpowder. Capt. Brown's veſſel was ſo heavy a ſailer, that the frigat was obliged to take her in tow coming down Channel. Capt. Brown informed Capt. Robinſon, that a brigantine, under convoy of a frigat, had ſailed for Virginia, with arms and ammunition, but, by ſtrong weſterly winds, was forced to put to back, and had gone into Spithead.

October 19. We hear that the Committee of Safety have received from Meſſ. Garver and Shouldy, of York town, in this province, one hundred and ſeventeen pounds of SALTPETRE made by them in that town, for which they have been allowed the liberal price ordered to be given by the Aſſembly. The SALTPETRE is very pure, and well refined; and it is ſaid they have as much more ready to deliver, and that they can make fifty pounds per week.

Extract of a letter from TICONDEROGA, *October* 5.

"Our laſt accounts from St. John's informs us, that Colonel Allen, with about 30 of our men and 40 Canadians, made an attempt to take poſſeſſion of Montreal, but that Governor Carleton (at half a johannes, each man) had prevailed on a number of the inhabitants, to aſſiſt ſome few regulars; who beat off our party, took Col. Allen priſoner, with ſome others; and as many killed and wounded. The party that came out of Montreal were more worſted than our men, had many killed; among which is ſuppoſed, ſeveral principal inhabitants of the city.

"The expedition was a thing of Col. Allen's own head, without orders from the Generals; and from whom (as well as others) he receives much cenſure. If they had been apprized of it, they could have put him in a ſituation to have ſucceeded without much danger. But Allen, is a high flying genius, purſues every ſcheme on its firſt impreſſion, without conſideration, much leſs judgment. It was with the utmoſt difficulty, and through the greateſt entreaty, that General Schuyler permitted him to go with the army, knowing his natural diſpoſition; and indeed his fears have not proved groundleſs; and though trifling our loſs, from the detachment, yet it gives a check to our progreſs.

"General Montgomery writes, they have got a battery of two twelve pounders and two mortars open on our enemy; our ſhells are thrown into the fort; they, on their parts, do little damage to us. I think but two men have been killed, one by a cannon ball, and other other by a ſhell."

We hear from Canada, that the Lieutenant Governor, who commands at Quebec during the abſence of Carleton, has about a thouſand Canadians embodied, but they are ſo ſtrongly ſuſpected that it is thought prudent not to truſt them with a larger quantity of ammunition than four rounds.

BALTIMORE, *Oct.* 25.

BY Captain Martin, arrived ſince our laſt, from St. Chriſtopher's, we have the following, viz. That on his paſſage he ſpoke a veſſel from Bermuda, the Captain of which informed him, that about the laſt of Auguſt, the Governor of that iſland, underſtanding the miniſterial army at Boſton were dying very faſt, for want of freſh proviſions, reſolved to ſupply their wants, agreed with Capt. Lightburn *(a Tory)* to convey a cargo of live ſtock thither, who readily took on board three dozen of ducks, a few turkeys, and ſome hogs, and then ſailed for the back part of the iſland, in order to take on board the reſidue of his cargo, but finding it was againſt the general diſpoſition of the public, and apprehending their reſentment, immediately ſet ſail from thence, leaving the remainder of his cargo on the ſhore, which being ſecured by the populace, a number of hearty fellows took a boat and followed the veſſel, ſoon overtook and boarded her, ſeverely chaſtiſed the Skipper, after which, finding he had but two boys, and a leaky veſſel, and no other proviſion, than the aforementioned ducks, &c, permitted them them to proceed on their voyage, to deliver, *what they did not eat*, to General Gage, at Boſton.

Capt. Martin, from St. Chriſtopher's, informs, that, ſix veſſels were on ſhore, between Currituck and Cape Henry, viz. 3 ſhips, 1 ſchooner, and 2 ſloops. Ten leagues from the Capes, he was boarded by a number of Ruffians, from a ſmall tender belonging to the Otter ſloop of war, who treated him very ill, and after ſtrictly ſearching the veſſel, and robbing him of a gun, they went off in ſearch of more plunder.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 4.

LAST Wedneſday afternoon two tenders came up James river, and fired a conſiderable time upon Jameſtown, and at the ſentinels placed there from the camp, but did no other damage than driving two or three ſmall balls through the ferry-houſe.

Several private letters in town, by yeſterday's poſt, from Philadelphia, mention the death of our worthy and much beloved Speaker and Delegate, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; to the great grief of his amiable Lady, who is now in that city.

Births.] Laſt Sunday evening, the ſpouſe of Mr. WILLIAM HOLT, near this city, was ſafely delivered of two ſtout boys and a girl, all well, and likely to continue ſo.

Died,—In the flower of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE DARRACOTT, of Hanover. This amiable Lady (a correſpondent informs us) poſſeſſed almoſt every chriſtian virtue; the poor have cauſe to lament the loſs, for ſhe was charitable to an extreme; her huſband can never forget her, for he was the moſt dutiful of wives; and her ſex muſt own that ſhe was the moſt conſpicuous example of chaſtity, virtue, and religion.

Col. JOHN PRENTIS, of this city, merchant.

In COMMITTEE, *Williamſburg, October* 23, 1775.

Ordered, THAT the Commiſſary of Muſters in each diſtrict attend the battalion thereof only on the laſt day of their ſeveral meetings to perform battalion duty.

Extract. JOHN PENDLETON, Clk. Com. Safety.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETERSBURG, *October* 31, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

WARWICK, *November* 1, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon, for a few Months. In my Abſence the Buſineſs will be conducted by my Brothers, *David* and *George Leitch*. The Debts contracted with Mr. *Lightfoot* and Mr. *Graham*, in *Prince Edward* County, are now in the Poſſeſſion of *George Leitch* to collect.

JOHN LEITCH.

RICHMOND, *October* 23, 1775.

To be RENTED for one or more Years, and entered upon directly,

THE Houſe and Tenement which Mr. *Patrick Coutts*, Merchant in this Town, preſently poſſeſſes, belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. *James Gunn*. It is one of the moſt beautiful and healthful Situations in *America*.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Guardian for the Heir.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, not contented with having involved the affairs of this colony in extreme confuſion, by withdrawing himſelf unneceſſarily from the adminiſtration of Government, and exciting an inſurrection of our ſlaves, hath lately, in conjunction with the officers of the navy, proceeded to commence hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects in the town and neighbourhood of Norfolk; captivated many, and ſeized the property of others, particularly ſlaves, who are detained from the owners; ſtopped all intercourſe between the inhabitants of that borough and the other parts of the colony, except by ſuch as are inimical to the rights of America; by means of whom proviſions are ſupplied to the troops, and intelligence conveyed to his Lordſhip of every material tranſaction, whilſt none of his pernicious deſigns can tranſpire in the country until they are manifeſted by the execution of them: The Committee of Safety, in order to counteract, as far as they can, ſo unjuſtifiable a partiality, have unanimouſly reſolved, that no perſon whatſoever ſhall be allowed to paſs to or from the borough of Norfolk, or town of Portſmouth, without a permit from the ſaid Committee, or the committee of the county or corporation wherein ſuch perſon reſides, or from the commanding officer of one of the regiments, or of a detachment therefrom, or from the commanding officer of a company or detachment of minute-men or militia, in actual ſervice at the time of ſuch permit. And all committees, and all officers, civil and military, and all other perſons, friends to America, are deſired to attend to this reſolution.

By order of the Committee of Safety.

JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

I HEREBY deſire all who are indebted either by Bond or open Account to the late Mrs. *Mary Jones* and Mr. *William Potter* of *York* County, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy Payment, and ſuch as have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate to let them be known immediately. Thoſe Perſons that have not given in their Bonds at the ſaid *Mary Jones*'s Sale are requeſted to give them in as ſoon as poſſible.

BAKER PERKINS,
Surviving Adminiſtrator.

N. B. This I look upon to be ſufficient Notice.

THE Store at *Leeds*, kept by the Subſcriber for Account of Mr. *Richard Holland*, being to be diſcontinued, the GOODS on Hand, conſiſting of many ſaleable Articles, to the Amount of at leaſt 300l. Sterling, and ſome valuable HORSES, will be ſold on the 10th of *November* next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, to the higheſt Bidders. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond and Security.------All Perſons that have had Dealings at the ſaid Store are deſired to come and ſettle their Accounts as ſoon as poſſible. (2) THOMAS JETT.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT £. 1200 Sterling Worth of well aſſorted DRY GOODS, on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit with approved Security. The Terms may be known by applying to the PRINTERS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 4, 1775.

NORTHAMPTON, *North Carolina, Oct.* 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday *the* 8*th of* December *next, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* CHARLES NODEN, *deceaſed*,

THREE Hundred and twenty five Acres of exceeding good LAND, moſtly rich low Grounds, with a Plantation and all neceſſary Houſes in tenantable Repair, and cleared Land ſufficient to work 8 or 10 Hands. The Land lies upon the north Side of *Roanoke* River, within three Miles of *Halifax* Town, in a Place well known by the Name of *Occonechia Neck*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond and good Security; which Bond, if not diſcharged by the Day the Money becomes due, muſt carry Intereſt from the Date.

THE EXECUTOR.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *James Allen*, deceaſed, and likewiſe the Eſtate of *Anne Allen*, deceaſed, of *Hanover* County, are deſired to lodge their Accounts, properly proved, with Capt. *William Craighead* of ſaid County, or the Subſcribers, in *Prince Edward*, by the 25th Inſtant *(November)* as the Eſtate will be divided by that Time.

JAMES ALLEN,
CHARLES ALLEN, } Executors.

TO be ſeen at Mr. *John Lockley*'s, next Door to Mr. *Gilbert*'s, Shoemaker, in WILLIAMSBURG,

A CURIOUS PIECE OF WAXWORK,

repreſenting *Venus* relating to *Adonis* the Story of *Hippomines* and *Atalanta*. PRICE 1*s*.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

THE HOUSES and LOTS of the late *Elkanah Deane*, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated in *Palace* Street. There is a Well of good Water on the Premiſes, an exceeding good Garden and Paſture at the Back of the Dwelling-Houſe, all well paled in; and there are ſeveral Springs, and a Run of Water through the ſame. The Houſes are in good Repair, and ſome of them but lately built. ---And on *Tueſday* the 28th of *November* next will be ſold, for ready Money, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a large Quantity of COACHMAKERS, JOINERS, and BLACKSMITHS TOOLS, belonging to the ſaid Deceaſed. ----There are on Hand, and will be ſold remarkably cheap for Caſh, an elegant PHÆTON, and DOUBLE and SINGLE CHAIRS of ſeveral Sorts, finiſhed in the beſt Manner.

ELIZABETH DEANE, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, and Bonds will be expected from all who do not ſettle their Accounts at the meeting of the Merchants; thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly proved.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 26, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. JOHN TODD BICKERTON, *deceaſed, at* HANOVER *Court-houſe, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* December *next, being Court Day*,

ONE Tract of LAND lying on the *Bird* Creek, in *Albemarle* County, containing 700 Acres, with a Plantation cleared ſufficient to work 7 or 8 Hands, and convenient Buildings for a Family. Alſo one other Tract lying on *Hickory* Creek, in *Louiſa* County, containing 1425 Acres, without any Improvements. Theſe Lands are ſubject to the Dower of Mrs. *Martha Bickerton*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THE EXECUTORS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Betetourt* County, on the 13th of *October* laſt, a Convict Servant Man named JOHN MURPHEY, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, with a large buſhy Head of dark coloured Hair, is an *Engliſhman*, ſpeaks plain, and writes well; he was dreſſed, when he went away, in a white *Ruſſia* Drill Coat and Waiſtcoat, with Leather Breeches, but will probably change his Clothes, (as he took with him a Variety of others) and attempt to paſs for a Freeman. He carried away 9 *Holland* Shirts, two of them ruffled, and marked IM, with broad Hems on the Ruffles; two others plain, marked AC, with the Numbers below the Marks; the other five ruffled only at the Boſom, with narrow Hems on the Ruffles; three Pair of Stockings, one of gray Worſted, one of white Thread, and the other of brown Thread; a white Cotton Waiſtcoat, corded; a Country made blue ſtriped Handkerchief; white Jeans Waiſtcoat and Breeches; an old great Coat, with one Corner torn off, and the Button-Holes in the Pocket Flaps made downwards; a Fantail Hat, with yellow Lining, and marked in the Crown R. May. 75.; a Pair of ſmall Silver Buckles, almoſt ſquare, ſtamped T A; alſo a Silver Watch, with a Double Caſe, on the inner of which is engraved *Stephen May, London*, and the ſame on the Edge of the Plate, under the Caſe. He had a Number of other Articles too tedious here to mention, and rode away upon a likely BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, 4 Years old, with a Film over one of his Eyes, and a ſmall black Spot on the near Side of his Neck, paces and gallops well. He alſo took an old Portmanteau Saddle and Saddle Bags. I will give 10l. Reward to any Perſon who takes up and ſecures the Thief and ſtolen Goods, ſo that I get them again; or 5l. for the Thief alone, and will pay any Perſon, over and above what the Law allows, for bringing him to me in the aforeſaid County.

JOHN MAY.

RUN away from *Hampton*, on *Sunday* laſt, a luſty Mulatto Fellow named ARGYLE, well known about the Country, has a Scar on one of his Wriſts, and has loſt one or more of his fore Teeth; he is a very handy Fellow by Water, or about the Houſe, *&c.* loves Drink, and is very bold in his Cups, but daſtardly when ſober. Whether he will go for a Man of War's Man, or not, I cannot ſay; but I will give 40s. to have him brought to me. He can read and write.

NOVEMBER 2, 1775. JACOB WRAY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *New Kent*, in the Year 1772, a ſmall new Negro Man named GEORGE, about 40 Years of Age, with a Nick in one Ear, and ſome Marks with the Whip. He was about *Williamſburg* till laſt Winter, but either went or was ſent to Lord *Dunmore*'s Quarter in *Frederick* County, and there paſſes for his Property. Whoever conveys him to me ſhall have 5l. Reward.

JAMES MOSS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, the 12th of *September* laſt a bright bay HORSE about 6 Years old, 14 Hands and a Half high, ſhod before, branded on the near Buttock WA in a Piece, and has ſeveral remarkable Places about him, *viz.* a white Place under his Belly, which came by hard Riding, and has had the Hooks cut out of his Eyes. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, at Mr. *Francis Thornton*'s Plantation, near *Fredericksburg*, ſhall have 30s. Reward, and 30s. for apprehending the Thief.

WILLIAM GREENLEES.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a DUN BAY MARE about 7 or 8 Years old, 4 Feet 6 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with a Hook, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, and a few white Hairs round one of her fore Legs. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. (1) GEORGE MOORE.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a FROSTY BAY HORSE about 8 Years old, 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his hind Legs white, and branded on the near Buttock L. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20l.

AUGUSTINE WOOLFOLK.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a BLACK MARE, with ſome white Hairs intermixed, about 10 or 11 Years old, 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, trots and paces, her Back is much ſcarified, has ſome ſmall Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Shoulder and off Buttock, as near as can be deſcribed, thus ɔ. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. (1) HENRY BELL.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, two BLACK STEERS, 3 Years old laſt Spring, marked with a Crop, Slit, and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop, two Slits, and an Underkeel in the left; they have both white Faces, and white under their Bellies, ſome White near their Withers, and on the Ends of their Tails. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

BENJAMIN HASKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a RED BRINDLE STEER, 3 Years old laſt Spring, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the left Ear, and an Underkeel and Hole in the right, the Hole ſuppoſed to be torn out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN SMITH.

The Printers of this Paper have the following Articles for Sale:

SKETCHLEY's
New invented CONVERSATION CARDS,

Ornamented with forty eight Copperplate Cuts; calculated to amuſe and improve the Mind, to learn thoſe that play with them to ſpeak with propriety, and tell a Story well.

It is natural to ſeek for Amuſement or Diverſion; the bad Effects of the common Cards daily ſhew us their pernicious Conſequences; on the contrary, theſe Cards, the more they are played with the more they improve and inſtruct; they will exerciſe the Imagination, enlarge the Underſtanding, and every One that plays with them are ſure to be Gainers: — To which is added,

THE COMPLETE FORTUNE-TELLER, by which Perſons may inform themſelves of the various Events that may befal them, without

"Searching Houſes above to know
"What ſhall happen to them below."

MAREDANT's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,
AND
Dr. KEYSER's celebrated PILLS.
ALSO
SERMONS

By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE and WILLIAM SMITH, of *Philadelphia*, preached at the Requeſt of the firſt and third Battalions of that City.

The NEW MANUAL EXERCISE,

With the Rules and Articles to be obſerved for the Government of the AMERICAN Army.

AND
The VIRGINIA ALMANACK
For the Year of our LORD 1776.

POETS CORNER.

An EPISTLE *from a Lady to her Husband, who embarked at Plymouth, on the American expedition.*

TO him, on whom each future joy depends,
This faithful billet fad Eudocia ſends,
Whilſt yet the winds adverſe, and boiſt'rous main,
On Devon's friendly coaſt his ſhips detain.
Alas, my lovely youth, why ſlept the ſtorms,
When urg'd by glory you forſook my arms?
Ten thouſand fond commands I have to give,
In deathful days to think of me and live.
But then fair breezes ſwell'd from th' envious eaſt,
And Thames' curl'd wave the fav'ring gale confeſt;
The chieftain too rebuk'd each fond delay,
And all conſpir'd to ſummon thee away:
O *think* my agonies, for none can tell,
When chook'd with grief I heav'd the ſad farewell.
Diſaſtrous hour!—and can the powers expoſe
The ſofteſt heart to bear the ſharpeſt woes?
Ah! why did Heav'n beſtow the tender thought,
An artleſs ſoul, with fixt affection fraught?
Why did not levity my breaſt ſecure
From love's fell dart, and ſcornful pride demure?
I then had reign'd, at ev'ry *rout* careſt,
With pleaſure crown'd, and gay indifference bleſt,
My only care, to roll the faithleſs eye,
And teach my breaſt to heave th' inſidious ſigh;
To bind th' unwary youth in galling chains,
Enjoy his fears, and triumph in his pains.
Opprobious talk! Tho' deadly dreams conſume,
My ſick'ning frame, e'en now I bleſs my doom.
O periur'd Gaul! dire author of my woe,
The bitter cauſe why all theſe ſorrows flow,
May vengeful Heav'n thy impious pride confound,
And lay thy cities ſmoking on the ground.
May peſt and famine, hell's united woes,
O'erwhelm the land that breaks the world's repoſe!
May all thy matrons—yet, alas, forbear,
Perhaps, like me, they rave in wild deſpair;
Perhaps e'en now lament a widow'd bed,
And curs'd like me, the heart-felt ſorrows ſhed;
Like wretched me a long lov'd Lord deplore,
And ſigh for raptures they muſt feel no more.
O killing thought!—will no kind power deſcend,
And give my being and my woes an end.
From hell's dread caverns ſure the monſter ſprung,
That firſt the peal of iron diſcord rung:
Earth ſhook affrighted at the hideous ſound,
And nature wept the meditated wound:
Hence the robb'd matron's ſoul corroſive cry,
And orphan's tears aſſail th' unpitying ſky;
Hence frantic maids their tender beauties doom
To death's grim jaw, in youth's delicious bloom;
Hence fulphur'd flames invade the midnght hours,
And ages boaſted works, one day devours.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a BLACK HORSE, 14 Hands high, about 9 Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, has been worked, and is branded on each Buttock F. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. (I) JOHN CHILDERS.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a DARK BAY MARE, 13¼ Hands high, and branded on the near Buttock I G, has two ſmall Spots in her Forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s.
WILLIAM BURGESS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, about 7 Years old, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, has ſome white Hairs in his Forehead, trots altogether, and branded on the near Buttock ●. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. GEORGE DUNCAN.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 8 or 9 Years old, dark about the Legs, Mane, *&c.* he has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, no Brand perceivable, ſhod before, and paces well and faſt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. ROBERT WRIGHT.

FALLS of JAMES River, *October* 25, 1775.

AT the earneſt Solicitation of many Gentlemen on *Potowmack*, and influenced by my own Intereſt on that River, I have been endeavouring to open its Navigation from Tidewater upwards, and have been at conſiderable Expence in Preparation, *&c.* to forward that uſeful Work; but the Neceſſity of a *Maryland* Act of Aſſembly co-operating with one paſſed in *Virginia*, and which I have not yet been able to obtain, has obliged me to decline it for the preſent. This Diſappointment would be more affecting, if it did not afford me an Opportunity of employing my Time and Attention in opening and extending the Navigation of *James* River, which, though a Work leſs intereſting to me, is of equal Utility to the Public. But, to make my Intereſt in ſome Meaſure correſpond with the Public's, I have paid 960l. Sterling to Mr. *Patrick Coutts* for the Lands ſituated on the River, where the Water muſt be taken out into the Canal, and where I have began and done ſome Part of the Canal, with other Improvements, very expenſive.

I therefore inform the Public, that, having a Fee Simple therein, I am going on with the Canal at my own Expence, and will further riſk my whole Fortune and Time on the Succeſs of my Undertaking, and deſire no Aid or Aſſiſtance until I make the Navigation ſafe and eaſy to *Shockoe* Warehouſe; expecting, nevertheleſs, the more large and generous Contributions from all who benefit when the Work is done. JOHN BALLENDINE.

☞ I want to hire a Hundred Slaves for the above Purpoſe, and ſhould be glad to treat with any Perſon or Perſons inclinable; at the ſame Time could aſſiſt with the beſt Part of their Winter Clothing, if not otherwiſe provided.

WE the Subſcribers, having ſettled the Accounts which have been produced to us for the Pay and Proviſions of the Volunteer Companies, give Notice that the Commiſſioners purpoſe to meet again at *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of next Month. All Perſons having Claims for that Service unſettled are deſired to attend that Day.

WILLIAM LANGHORNE.
OCTOBER 25, 1775. HENRY KING.
WILLIAM NORVELL.
CHAMPION TRAVIS.

ON the 4th Day of *November* next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of *Robert Harriſon*, deceaſed, late of *Charles City* County, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidders, all the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Robert*, conſiſting of Stocks of Cattle, Horſes, Sheep, and Hogs, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on Bond and approved Security being given; the Bonds to carry Intereſt from their Dates if not punctually diſcharged. NATHANIEL HARRISON,
Adminiſtrator of *Henry Harriſon*, deceaſed.

STRAYED from *Frederickſburg*, on *Saturday* the 14th Inſtant *(October)* a GRAY HORSE turned of 4 Years old, about 14½ Hands high, branded on the Buttock WP in a Piece, and has a ſmall Piece of Skin rubbed off his Back by the Saddle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to Col. *Fielding Lewis* in *Frederickſburg*, or to the Subſcriber in *Spotſylvania*, will be entitled to a Reward of 20s. paid by
JOHN LEWIS.

YORK Town, *October* 26, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony

for a few Months. WILLIAM DAVIS.

AS SALTPETRE is an Article much wanted in *America*, the COMMITTEE of SAFETY earneſtly recommend it to the Planters of Tobacco in this Colony to cut down and preſerve all their Tobacco Suckers, and alſo to preſerve the Trafh Stalks and Sweepings of their Tobacco-Houſes, which are found to be exceedingly uſeful in the production of that neceſſary Article. By Order of the Committee.
JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

AS the Circumſtances of the preſent Times make it prudent to guard againſt the Conveyance of Intelligence to the Enemies of *America*, by Means of certain evil diſpoſed Perſons, who may travel through the Country for that Purpoſe, the Committee of Safety do therefore earneſtly recommend it to all magiſtrates, and other Officers, civil and military, the Members of the ſeveral Committees, and all others within this Colony, to be vigilant in examining all Strangers and ſuſpected Perſons whom they may find paſſing; and to ſtop ſuch as do not give a proper Account of their Journey and Employment.
By Order of the Committee.
JOHN PENDLETON, Jun., Clk.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND on the north Side of *Roanoke* River, containing about 1500 Acres, about one Half low Grounds, and the high Land of the beſt Quality. There is a good Dwelling-Houſe on this Tract, and Land cleared ſufficient to work 15 Hands.——Alſo a TRACT of LAND near the above, whereon the Subſcriber now reſides, containing about 800 Acres, with a very good Dwelling-Houſe and all convenient Outhouſes, and a GRIST-MILL, the annual Toll of which is about 250 Barrels of Corn, and 1000 Buſhels of Wheat. It is needleſs to be more particular, as no One would chooſe to purchaſe without ſeeing the Premiſes, which will be ſhewn to any Perſon by the Subſcriber, or in his Abſence by his Overſeer.—— Alſo for Sale the STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, & HOGS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS, with the Crop of Corn on the firſt Tract. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.
North Carolina, *Northampton County*, *September* 29, 1775. ALLEN JONES.

THE Committee of the County of *York* is deſired to meet at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County on *Friday* the 10th of *November* next, at which Time the ſeveral Gentlemen appointed by the Committee to collect Money for any public Uſe are requeſted to produce their Accounts, that they may be finally ſettled before the Election of a new Committee.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clk. Com.

A COMPANY of Gentlemen of *North Carolina* having, for a large and valuable Conſideration, purchaſed from the Chiefs of the *Cherokee Indians*, by and with the Conſent of the whole Nation, a conſiderable Tract of their Lands, now called *Tranſylvania*, lying on the Rivers *Ohio*, *Cumberland*, and *Louiſa*; and underſtanding that many People are deſirous of becoming Adventurers in that Part of the World, and wiſh to know the Terms on which Lands in that Country may be had, they therefore hereby inform the Public, that any Perſon who will ſettle on and inhabit the ſame before the firſt Day of *June* 1776, ſhall have the Privilege of taking up and ſurveying for himſelf 500 Acres, and for each tithable Perſon he may carry with him and ſettle there 250 Acres, on the Payment of 50s. Sterling *per* Hundred, ſubject to an yearly Quitrent of 2s. like Money, to commence in the Year 1780. Such Perſons as are willing to become Purchaſers may correſpond and treat with Mr. *William Johnſton* in *Hillſborough*, and Col. *John Williams* of *Granville*, *North Carolina*, or Col. *Richard Henderſon* at *Boonſborough*, in *Tranſylvania*.——This Country lies on the ſouth Side of the Rivers *Ohio* and *Louiſa*, in a temperate and healthy Climate. It is in general well watered with Springs and Rivulets, and has ſeveral Rivers, up which Veſſels of conſiderable Burthen may come with Eaſe. In different Places of it are a Number of Salt Springs, where the making of Salt has been tried with great Succeſs, and where, with Certainty, any Quantity needed may be eaſily and conveniently made. Large Tracts of the Land lie on Lime-ſtone, and in ſeveral Places there is Abundance of Iron Ore. The Fertility of the Soil, and Goodneſs of the Range, almoſt ſurpaſs Belief; and it is at preſent well ſtored with Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Bear, Beaver, *&c.* and the Rivers abound with Fiſh of various Kinds. Vaſt Crowds of people are daily flocking to it, and many Gentlemen of the firſt Rank and Character have bargained for Lands in it; ſo that there is a great Appearance of a rapid Settlement, and that it will ſoon become a conſiderable Colony, and one of the moſt agreeable Countries in *America*. (6)

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a SORREL MARE with a Blaze Face, a light coloured Mane and Tail, has had a Fiſtula, and has got a Pollevil. Alſo a DARK GRAY MARE, foaled laſt Spring, with a Star in her Forehead. Poſted and appraiſed, the Mare to 40s. and the Foal to 4l.
EDWARD WYATT.

TO BE SOLD,

At the next Meeting of the Merchants, in WILLIAMSBURG, *by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to the Subſcribers,*

THE Eſtate of *John Randolph*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General, conſiſting of his late DWELLING-HOUSE within the ſaid City, and of the LAND adjoining, of ſeveral very valuable FAMILY SERVANTS, and a Variety of FURNITURE. A Year's Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, they giving Bond, with good Security, to
PEYTON RANDOLPH,
tf JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES COCKE.

ESSEX County, *Sept.* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the Middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Lad named NED, who is about 18 Years of age, and about 5 Feet high; one of his Hands has a large Scar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a Child, by which Means ſome of his Fingers grow together. He has a flat Face and long Head, which is remarkably ſharp on the Top. His Clothes were ſuch as are common for Negroes, and he was ſeen going down the Country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a Reward of 40s. beſides what the law allows.
tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.
tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

CHESTERFIELD, *October* 15, 1775.

A CERTAIN *John Green*, by Trade a Houſe Carpenter and Joiner, was entruſted with two BLACK HORSES, one of them mine, the other Major *Peterfield Trent*'s, to bring them from Mr. *William Hardyman*'s in *Charles City*, up here, laſt *Saturday* the 7th Inſtant. One of the Horſes is a pretty large Black, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, I believe not branded, about 7 Years old, paces remarkably well and eaſy; had on him a hunting Saddle with a blue Cloth, bound round with white Cloth, in Imitation of Lace. The other, belonging to Major *Trent*, was a low well ſet black Horſe, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his Brand (if any) I do not know, trots and gallops, and when out of Hand very hard to catch; he had on a Saddle with a Leather Slip or Cover over it, made to fit cloſe to the Seat, and appeared as if the only Cover of the Saddle. I believe the Saddle itſelf had a Buckſkin Seat, but am not poſitive. The ſaid *John Green* is a middle ſized Man, with his own Hair, and wears a light blue Cloth Coat, ſtutters ſo very remarkably, that none who once hears him attempt to ſpeak but muſt immediately take Notice of him, as it is with the greateſt Difficulty and apparent Pain that he can utter a ſingle Word. I am told this *John Green* married a Woman in *Williamſburg* about 8 or 10 Months ago, of the Name of *Hildrop*, and may be gone firſt that Way. I hope every One will contribute to have ſuch a Villain apprehended, and will give all the Intelligence and Aſſiſtance in their Power for that Purpoſe. It is requeſted he may be ſecured in ſome Gaol, to anſwer for his Villainy. Whoever brings the Horſes to me ſhall have a Reward of 40s. for each, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.
WILLIAM BLACK.

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was ſome Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good Reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall receive 40s. Reward.
tf THE EXECUTORS.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reaſonable Terms, ſeveral Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, ſome of which have Plantations with conſiderable Improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchaſers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authoriſed to act for me during my Abſence from this Colony, for a few Months.
(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Haid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Hankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friziled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwathy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.—— THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by
JAMES KIRK.
(tf—138.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.
(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.